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## Built Environment Project and Asset Management

ISSN: 2044-124X

Online from: 2011

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## Adequacy of incremental construction strategy for housing low-income urban residents in Ogun State, Nigeria

### Document Information:

- Title:** Adequacy of incremental construction strategy for housing low-income urban residents in Ogun State, Nigeria
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- Citation:** Eziyi Offia Ibem, Egidario B. Aduwo, Obioha Uwakonye, (2012) "Adequacy of incremental construction strategy for housing low-income urban residents in Ogun State, Nigeria", Built Environment Project and Asset Management, Vol. 2 Iss: 2, pp.182 - 194
- Keywords:** [Adequate housing](#), [Assisted self-help housing](#), [Housing](#), [Incremental construction strategy](#), [Nigeria](#), [Ogun State](#), [Urban residents](#)
- Article type:** Research paper

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**DOI:**

[10.1108/20441241211280918](https://doi.org/10.1108/20441241211280918) (Permanent URL)

**Publisher:**

Emerald Group Publishing Limited

**Acknowledgements:**

The authors wish to express their gratitude to the management of Covenant University, Canaan Land, Ota, Nigeria for providing the facilities and other supports that made this research possible. The authors thanks also go to Dr Dolapo Amole of the Department of Architecture, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria and the two anonymous reviewers whose suggestions and comments contributed to the final version of this paper.

**Abstract:**

*Purpose* – The purpose of this study is to examine the adequacy of incrementally constructed government assisted self-help housing in addressing the needs of residents of the Workers' Housing Estate, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria.

*Design/methodology/approach* – A quantitative method and the survey research approach were used. Data were collected from randomly selected 156 household heads in this housing estate with structured questionnaires and analyzed using descriptive and factor analyses.

*Findings* – About 50 percent of the respondents felt that housing environment in the estate was adequate in meeting their needs. Adequacy of housing unit characteristics was higher than that of housing services, social infrastructure and management of the housing estate.

*Research limitations/implications* – Incremental housing construction strategy can provide adequate housing for low and middle-income public sector workers in the developing countries; and this can be enhanced through measures that ensure rapid upgrading of housing units and access to housing services and basic infrastructure by the residents.

*Practical implications* – The adoption of government assisted incremental construction strategy has great potentials in facilitating access to housing by low-income urban residents in the developing countries.

*Originality/value* – A pioneer study on the adequacy of housing provided using the incremental construction strategy in Ogun State Nigeria. Findings may not be generalised, but they have implications for social housing in the developing countries.

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